

Legal Notices.

In the Supreme Court of Civil Justice  
Vancouver Island, B.C.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1862.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ASSIGNMENT  
of William Saunders Schreight Green, a Richar Woods being Acting Registrar of the Supreme Court of Civil Justice, British Columbia, at Victoria, do certify that on the Second day of March, 1862, at Eight o'clock and 45 minutes, a certain dead or insatiable, bearing date the Fourth day of February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-seven, and made and executed by and between William Saunders Schreight Green of Victoria, Vancouver Island, British Columbia, Solvent of the first part and Montague William Tyrwhitt Drake, of the same place, Solicitor, and David Lenevan, of the same place, Merchant of the second part, being a dealer in dry goods, and a citizen of Victoria, One Thousand Eight Green, conveys all his estate, and effects, except such portions thereof as are reserved by the homestead Act, to the said Montague William Tyrwhitt Drake, and David Lenevan, respectively, for the benefit of the creditors of the said William Saunders Schreight Green, in manner as if the said William Saunders Schreight Green had died on the day of the assignment, and the date of the assignment was on the Second day of March, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-seven, and at the hour of Twelve, Fifty-five minutes, on such day, brought into my office for registration, a copy of the assignment, and referred to the provisions of the Bankruptcy Act, 1862.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court at the Supreme Court of Civil Justice, British Columbia, at Victoria, the Second day of March, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-seven.

1862. RICHARD WOODS,  
m5 Acting Registrar.



TRADE ASSESSMENT--VANCOUVER ISLAND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT  
the Trade Assessment Roll, No. 14, for the last  
year commencing 1st January 1867 was it fully passed  
by the Court of Revision on the 19th instant, and  
that the amounts so assessed are now payable into the  
Treasury.

ALEX. WATSON,  
Treasur. er.

Treasury, Victoria, B.C.,  
20th February, 1867.

fe22 2w



TRADE LICENCE REVISED ASSESS-  
MENT ROLL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT  
the Trade Licence Revised Assessment  
Roll for the Half Year commencing 1st January 1867  
has been posted up at the following places, viz.:

1. Post Office, Victoria.  
2. Customs and Harbormaster's Office, Victoria.  
3. Sheriff's Office, Victoria.  
4. Police Buildings, Victoria.  
5. Court House, Victoria.  
6. Land Office, Victoria.

CHARLES G. WYLLY,  
Assessor.  
Victoria, B.C., 25th February, 1867.  
fe26 3t

the matter of the Estate of Leander Fisk and Peter  
Hold Greenbaum, trading under the firm of Fisk &  
Greenbaum, at Lillooet and Clinton, B.C., who have  
made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT  
all persons having any claim against the above  
named Estate are requested to file for a statement of  
the same (fully verified) to the undersigned on or before  
the 30th day of March next, or they will be deprived  
of the first dividends.

dated at Victoria, the 22nd day of February, 1867.

F. WEISSENBURGER,  
Assignee.

"Examiner" copy.

In the matter of the Estate of S. Elsasser, who  
has made an assignment for the benefit of his  
Creditors.

NOTICE.

A DIVIDEND IN THIS ESTATE  
(No. 9) of 2 per cent, will be paid at the Office of  
Messrs. Weissemburger & Schleifer, Government's reet,  
on and after the 31st day of January, 1867.

F. WEISSENBURGER,  
JOHN WILKIE,  
Assignee.

"Examiner" copy.

W. LEIGH,  
Town Clerk.

Victoria, B.C., February 25, 1867.

26

NOTICE.

Estate of Oppenheimer & Co.

DIVIDEND NO. 2--FIVE PER CENT.  
will be paid at the Office of Messrs. Weissemburger & Schleifer, Government's reet,  
on and after the 31st day of January, 1867.

F. WEISSENBURGER,  
Trustees.

"Examiner" copy.

W. LEIGH,  
Town Clerk.

Victoria, B.C., February 25, 1867.

26

NOTICE.

Estate of Julius Michael,  
of Vale.

ALL CLAIMS AGAINST THE ABOVE  
Estate must be handed to the 14th day of March next, or  
they will be denied as being a mere dividend.

EMIL SURO,  
THOS. LEUT. STAHLHUSCHMIDT, Assignees.

Victoria, V.I., 23rd Feb., 1867.

fe23 1m

NOTICE.

MICH. B. W. AIKMAN, HAS BEEN  
admitted as a partner in our firm at New Westminster,  
under the style of DRAKE & AIKMAN. No  
alteration will take place in Victoria.

DRAKE & JACKSON,  
1st January, 1867.

103

NOTICE.

FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE I  
will only accept COIN FOR RENTS, as well as for  
any other payments to be made to me.

J. LOWENBERG,  
261

Victoria, Oct. 1, 1866

NOTICE.

In re the Estate of Honore Lions  
deceased.

ALL PERSONS HAVING ANY CLAIMS  
against the Estate are requested to furnish par-  
ticulars of their debts to the Assignee, Executors,  
and all persons indebted to the deceased are to pay the  
amount of their debts to him.

M. J. B. TIMMERMAN, Land Agent,  
Mr. A. CASAMAYOR, Merchant  
of Victoria, Vancouver Island, B.C., the Executors  
Dated Feb. 11, 1867.

Examiner copy.

W. LEIGH,  
Town Clerk.

226 Front Street.

SOLE IMPORTERS OF THE FINEST  
LAWNING BRANDS OF HALF POUNDS, SUPERIOR  
TO ANY IN THE MARKET.

FRUIT BASKET,  
PEACH OFFERING.

PEARL.

GOLDEN CHARM.

IMPERIAL.

CAMELLIA.

Besides light pressed NATURAL CAF of every  
description. Also, by every steamer, invoices of  
GENUINE HAVANA CIGARS, in broad or  
duty paid.

W. LEIGH,  
261 Front Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

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in Australia, Canada and other Colonies. It was the system we asked to have established here. We desired elementary schools, feeling assured that as the Colony grew more wealthy and prosperous, and population more numerous, that the call for free common schools would be willingly responded to by the public. Nor should we stop here. Ireland has her colleges. What is to stay our laudable ambition to have institutions where the present rising generation might attain to the degree of Master of Arts and be entitled to the prefix M.A. to his name equally with a Cantab or an Oxonian? Our correspondent asserted that "this payment"—the one-and-ninepenny per week—"ought only to include instructions in reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar and history." "Ought only!" What! fetter the poor youth's aspiring genius. He may be a St. Boniface; the knowledge of geometry and mathematics might be essential to his well-being—but "the fees," of course, you say, "would be higher." He might be a Faraday—but he "ought to pay" for elementary instructions in chemistry. He might be a Kirk White, and have the germ of sublime poetry in him; or he might aspire to the pulpit or the bar, but they are excluded by the hateful position of "ought to pay." Governmental aid may be suitable in Melbourne to denominational schools, but it is uncalled for, as a general rule, elsewhere. There always have been divisions in the Christian church since the days of the Apostles: "I am of Paul, I am of Apollo, and I am of Cephas;" foster them in your schools, and you sow the seeds that will produce the bitter sectarian fruit that has wrought mischief elsewhere. "The promising mechanic may be married, and the country overburdened with half-educated professional politicians, if parents are relieved from the responsibility of educating their children." So writes Governor Seymour. Now, if ignorance of what might be known were admitted as a legitimate excuse, the laws would be of no effect, but might always be eluded with impunity; is it, therefore, incumbent upon every man to inquire concerning the nature of society and civil government, and the natural, inherent right that belongs to the sovereignty of the State, where ever that sovereignty be lodged, of making and enforcing laws? If the definition that the "municipal law is a rule of civil conduct prescribed by the supreme power in a State commanding what is right and prohibiting what is wrong," it follows that the State must establish general rules for the information and direction of all persons on all points, whether of positive or negative duty, in order that every man may know what to look upon as his own and as another's; what absolute and what relative duties are required at his hands; what is esteemed honest, dishonest, or indifferent; what degree every man retains of his natural liberty; what he has given up as the price of the benefits of society; and after what manner each person is to moderate the use and exercise of those rights which the State assigns in order to promote and secure the public tranquility. Will "the promising mechanic be married" by obtaining such knowledge? If the needy hangers-on of the Government and the "small beer" "half educated politicians" were to study a little more the laws and constitution under which they live, we should not have so much confusion in society. Such knowledge is not, however, always attainable by the mechanic's or the laborer's children without some aid from the State. Is it to be denied them? All we ask for the "promising mechanic" is elementary teaching. John Bunyan was only a tinker, Professor Carey only a cobbler, and yet their names and works will live forever in the religious world.

## Letter from a Nauvooite.

NANAIMO, Feb. 27, 1867.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—The Rev. Dr. Holmecken has long been known in this Colony as an upright and useful public man, and as an upright and conscientious member of Parliament. He is one of the most moderate, and at the same time, one of the least pliant members of the Legislative Council now in session. It is no exaggeration to say that he holds the respect and good will of those who do not dabble in politics, because of his unfeeling and earnest advocacy of all good measures. Now, although no newspaper writer, I am constrained to pass a few remarks on the letter of a correspondent of the Nanaimo *Gazette*, signed "Try him," which letter seems to be a *snarl*—nothing more—intended to damage in Nanaimo the public confidence and standing of the hon. gentleman before spoken of; also his hon. colleague, Mr. DeCosmo. I fully expected that some regular newspaper correspondent would have noticed a letter having such a backward tendency as that of "Try him," so fraught with injury to the freedom of the subject, which Britons cherish wherever they go, and so opposed to that freedom which gives the governed a voice in the management of their own affairs.

We "Try him" records his dissent from the whole tenor of the *Gazette's* leading article of the week, previous to which he writes, "That article," says he, "is just an echo of the *Colonist*, and Helmecken, DeCosmo, & Co., and is, in substance, a *wail of despair* over our Governor and our system of taxation." We have manifestly every reason to despair about the burden of taxation we have to bear, and even our helplessness to lighten that burden, but "Try him" does not appear to believe so. Hear him: "where is the colony, kingdom, or country kept in existence without revenue and the payment of salaries?" Profound! "Ebo answers

where?" And where, may I ask, is there a colony to be found taxed for salaries to the extent British Columbia is, and can "Try him" or anybody else show the necessity for the present disastrous state of things?

I think "Try him" must be a man who would sit and bite his thumbs to know if he is alive, and allow His Excellency, in the meantime, not only to propound, but carry out his policy, however objectionable. The Governor, whom he praises highly, without knowing anything about him, save that he is committed to New Westminster—where "Try him" has a number of unsold lots; he probably thinks more likely to lose than to gain by an examination into his "earlier acts." But are the people to accept with leniency and indulgence consideration the acts of the Government improper and illegal though they be? And as the *Gazette* pertinently asks: "Does 'Try him' wish to invest Mr. Seymour with the singleness of power called despotism, which His Excellency himself would fain dislodge us from believing?" At we to sit and bite our thumbs to ascertain if we are alive, and to submit to the best course offered by His Excellency, in his *peculiar circumstances*, however bad that course, in our idea? This is what "Try him" proposes; but what does he mean by this extract? Let us all then act the part of men who are able to meet and overcome difficulties, as men have done in other colonies, instead of sitting down like sulky children, and whining over our broken toy. Let us be up and doing the best for ourselves, and we will give His Excellency, a fair trial! "Try him" then goes on: "For it from me to say that there should be no opposition to him in the Council or throughout the Colony. I believe great evil would ensue if we ceased to think for ourselves on all matters affecting the interests of the country or ceased to give expression to our views." I don't mean that "Try him" wishes to make us believe that he is in favor of opposition, that which examines, criticizes, and objects; yet the whole of his letter goes to show the contrary. He is in favor of some pecu*li* kind of opposition, that *does not oppose*, that says nothing and means the sum. He would have the Governor do all the business; and, it will be observed that while we are to act the part of men, be up and doing. Stop! "Give this Excellency a fair trial?" "Try him" would have us sit like sulky children, and let the Governor propound his policy without note or comment, and whatever is proposed in contravention of the opinions of any portion of the Council, they must not object, see what the Governor is going to do, give him a fair trial, a lenient and indulgent consideration, while everybody in the Colony knows a greater part of its inhabitants must suffer intensely from the policy propounded. If "Try him" means anything, he means that the Governor should not only spend our money, but choose how it was to be spent. His idea is that no body of men in this colony can do anything so well for themselves or their country as the governor can do it for them; that "the Governor is himself perfection—a man of preeminent ability."

"Try him" is thinking about the long list of figures footed up \$70,000. This enormous sum, for a few thousand people to raise, ought to satisfy the most *desirous* of this "pre-eminent ability" will have to be pre-eminently paid for, and that notwithstanding all the promises to the contrary, the collective salaries of the Government officials, in proportion to the population, will be more than ever before. "On" reports "Try him," it is easy to inveigh against reverence and taxation." Surely, it is *near* time we did, if such a thing is to be thought of! "Money must be raised," says the *Gazette*, "salaries must be paid. The country is poor, we know that, but we must have money." The *Gazette* must not mention anything of this matter again, as some of its readers do not agree with it; but some do most decidedly agree with the paper.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—The value of merchandise imported into the United Kingdom from foreign countries and British possessions during the past three quarters of this year amounted to more than 212 millions sterling, or about 42 millions in excess of last year. This is of course chiefly due to the enormous increase of our trade with America, the United States contributing to the above sum a quota of more than 31 millions. An increase of imports is also observable to Spain and Italy, and of our British possessions Australia and India. Additions of one and five millions respectively. On the other hand, the value of merchandise imported from Mexico has fallen to one-fourth the amount reached in 1865; and a falling off, though in a less degree, has taken place as regards Sweden, Denmark, Egypt, Burmo, the Philippine Islands, and Japan. In the matter of exports, an increase has occurred as to the United States of nearly 10 millions, and the balance favorable to us as regards all the other States of the Americas, except Mexico, Chile and Peru. A large addition of export trade has taken place, too, with Turkey, Egypt, Java, China and Japan; and of British possessions, with Singapore and British North America. There is a slight decrease of exports to the Cape, Sweden, Denmark and Prussia; but the total amount of British and Irish produce sent from this country up to the 30th of September of the present year is represented by a sum of 142 millions, or 21 millions more than that reached in the corresponding months of 1865.—*London Times*

## ONE WHO WOULD REAP A BENEFIT.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—The value of merchandise imported into the United Kingdom from foreign countries and British possessions during the past three quarters of this year amounted to more than 212 millions sterling, or about 42 millions in excess of last year. This is of course chiefly due to the enormous increase of our trade with America, the United States contributing to the above sum a quota of more than 31 millions. An increase of imports is also observable to Spain and Italy, and of our British possessions Australia and India. Additions of one and five millions respectively. On the other hand, the value of merchandise imported from Mexico has fallen to one-fourth the amount reached in 1865; and a falling off, though in a less degree, has taken place as regards Sweden, Denmark, Egypt, Burmo, the Philippine Islands, and Japan. In the matter of exports, an increase has occurred as to the United States of nearly 10 millions, and the balance favorable to us as regards all the other States of the Americas, except Mexico, Chile and Peru. A large addition of export trade has taken place, too, with Turkey, Egypt, Java, China and Japan; and of British possessions, with Singapore and British North America. There is a slight decrease of exports to the Cape, Sweden, Denmark and Prussia; but the total amount of British and Irish produce sent from this country up to the 30th of September of the present year is represented by a sum of 142 millions, or 21 millions more than that reached in the corresponding months of 1865.—*London Times*

## New Advertisements.

## New Idea!

## RE-OPENING

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 9,

EVENING, MARCH 9,

WITH

THE PIXLEYS,

TOM LAFONT,

And other Artists.

LOCK OUT FOR FUN!

ADMISSION—25 and 50 cents.

n.s.2t

## A CAPITAL CHANCE!

## SELLING OFF

AND

NO HUMBUG!!

LEWIS LEWIS,

About retiring from Business, offers his select Stock of

American &amp; French Costume-made

CLOTHING,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Your obedient servant,

C. R. S.

The Proposition to Found a Sailors' Home.

Home.

EQUINOX, March 6th, 1867.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—Seeing an article in your publication of the 6th instant concerning a Sailor's Home to be established in Equinox, I write to inform you that I feel certain it will be supported by both the officers and men of the vessels, which from time to time drop anchor in the port of Equinox, and I am sure the steady and well conducted men of Her Majesty's Navy will join with me in heartily thanks to the philanthropic individual whose proposal are thus stated. It is just such a place as is wanted, not only by the men but also by the officers, or a small portion of them, from the smaller ships which have not the privilege of carrying chaplains, who are only too happy to avail themselves of the opportunities which offer for public worship in the church at Equinox. Such officers and men who attend the House of God with true and sincere feelings are

often at a loss what to do with themselves between the time of the conclusion of Divine Service and the time that their boat comes on shore. They are obliged either to stand about in the rain or snow, or else seek shelter in one of the saloons; whereas, were such a home or shelter afforded as is spoken of by your correspondent, this class of men would be able to go comfortably and spend the half hour quietly, and perhaps profitably.

I would not suggest that the officers should

be thus brought in contact with the men to

mar their pleasure and take away any freedom

of speech, or place any restraint on their

doing. Neither would I wish the public of

Victoria to imagine that I would suggest

that the officers should be thus accommodated at their expense; but let one room be set apart for the officers, so that any who wished to use it or frequent it should pay a weekly subscription for the benefits they derive from it, which, as they would pay also for any refreshments they might obtain, would in some measure help to support the sailors' portion of the building.

I quite agree with your correspondent

when he states that the days of the extravagance and recklessness of our seamen is now a thing of the past, and were some accommodation of this sort provided, besides contributing greatly to the quietness of the community on shore during the period of Jack's leave, it would have a good moral effect on his character, and would induce many to be more careful of their conduct on board that they might have more opportunities of enjoying quiet and comfortable evenings on shore in such a house as that, where he can amuse himself harmlessly and innocently out of the way of temptation, and free from the company of the most reckless of his companions. But even on the most reckless ones, it might in time have a moralizing effect, as they would in all probability (as their more sober and well-conducted shipmates left them one by one to frequent a sailors' home instead of the taverns now staring them in the face) be influenced by the frowns of example and be gradually induced to give up old and deep rooted vicious habits and become steady, and follow the more innocent and harmless recreations thus afforded them.

I think the captains and commanding officers of Her Majesty's vessels cannot fail to see the good that would be done to the men by such an institution, and the more thoughtful of the officers who perceive that it is a part of their duty to try and benefit the souls as well as the mind and body of the men under their command, will, I am quite sure, agree with me that it is their duty to assist the people of the Colony in this benevolent project both with pecuniary and influential aid. I must call to the mind of my readers that perhaps Jack has a wife and/or three children, or perhaps an aged mother or some dear relative depending upon him for support, ties which are none the less binding or less to be cared for because they are only the relations of poor Jack instead of the relations of some haughty aristocrat with some half dozen high-sounding titles before his name; and the sailor is easily led away, and his hard earned wages, which otherwise would be stored up till the arrival of the ship at home, now fall into the hands of the land sharks, who are always on the lookout for him when he comes on shore with his pockets lined. I feel quite sure that an institution of this description would meet with the gratitude of the seamen, as well as have a good moral effect on him as well as the Colony, and would in many cases save the authorities a world of trouble. If you can find room for these few remarks in your paper you will greatly oblige.

ONE WHO WOULD REAP A BENEFIT.

BELONGING TO

one to-morrow.

Committee rose and House adjourned till

one to-morrow.

The usual Assortment of Staple Goods, such as:

White &amp; Printed Calicos, Flannels, Linens, Blan-

kets, Ticking, &amp;c., &amp;c.,

Also on Hand in Great Variety.

Wm. DENNY, Manager:

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## By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

## LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

## Legislative Proceedings.

NEW WESTMINSTER, March 7.—The House was all day in Committee of Ways and Means—Hon. Ball in the Chair—considering the schedule of Trades Licence bill.

Hilfucken at outset protested against the system of direct taxes in connection with the tariff, and designated the proposed licences as preposterous and excessive.

A long discussion here took place over items in the schedule, with the following result upon division in each case: Liquor Licence (town) \$200 per annum, payable half yearly; Rural districts, not part of town and containing not more than fifty inhabitants, \$60; every liquor dealer not having a retail licence vending quantities not less than two gallons, for each house, \$50; every billiard table, \$10; each bowling alley and rifle gallery for hire, \$10; dance house, \$100; every person selling opium, except a chemist for prescription, \$100; wholesale and retail (?) merchants and traders, \$100; retail traders, \$10; free miner's certificate, \$5; taxes on tobacco and gunpowder dealers struck out.

Committee rose and House adjourned till one to-morrow.

The usual Assortment of Staple Goods, such as:

White &amp; Printed Calicos, Flannels, Linens, Blan-

kets, Ticking, &amp;c., &amp;c.,

**THE BRITISH COLONIST.**

Friday Morning, March 8, 1867

**Shipping Intelligence.**

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

**ENTERED**

March 7—Star Diana, Wright, San Juan  
Star Lady Franklin, Wright, San Juan  
Star Sabine, Wright, San Juan  
Star Black Diamond, McCulloch, Nanaimo  
Star Emily Harris, Fahey, Nanaimo  
Star Black Diamond, McCulloch, Nanaimo  
Star Anna, Wright, San Juan  
Star Forest, Bradley, San Juan  
Star Shark, Spence, Qualicum

**DIED**

In this City, March 7, Joseph Baccigalupi, merchant of Douglas and Lillooet, native of Italy, aged 38 years.

FROM FORT SHEPHERD—A private letter addressed to Dr Shell, and dated Fort Shephard, January 9th, furnishes the following items: "We have new diggings on a tributary of the Kootenay River, within 47 miles of this place. About thirty claims have been recorded on Forty Nine Creek, but the stream has not been thoroughly tested. The discoverers took out \$15 whilst prospecting. Another stream, a mile below Forty Nine, prospects well, and so I think we may expect a small mining camp up there somewhere. A man named King was drowned whilst running a rifle on the Kootenay. No particulars. Another man named George Tinline, was found dead on the Salmon river trail. He had been out trapping and had been starved to death, at least we think so, as he had not an ounce of food on him when found. By letters on his person it was ascertained that he has a brother living at Union, Union county, Oregon. We have had a very mild winter; no frost to hurt, and only four inches of snow."—*Walla Walla Statesman*.

## Medical.

**Scrofula, or King's Evil.**  
is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth, and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the general infection. Whatever be the cause, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending from parents to children, the third and fourth generation. Indeed, it seems to be the rule of the hereditary, "It will visit the iniquities of their fathers upon their children."

Its effects are manifested by the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not specific, lead in their nature to all scrofulous fatal by this time in the system. Most of the consumption which dominates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S

## Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every-where prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedies that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other afflictions which arise from it, such as Eruption and SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE, or ERYTHEMA, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTHES, BLAINS AND BOILS, TUMORS, TETTER, and SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILITIC and MERCERULUS DISEASES, DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, DIBBLEY, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIATED or IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "impurity of the blood," is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

**Ayer's Cathartic Pills,**  
FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC, are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating power, their power of purifying, and their action on every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures, and directions for their use in the following complaints: *Herpes, Headache, Ague, from a disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.*

## Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, HOARSENESS, CROUP, BRONCHITIS, INCIPENT CONSUMPTION, and for the relief of CONSUMPTIVE PATIENTS in advanced stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases. What has been tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous afflictions of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many physicians and quacks have claimed to have failed and been discredited, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS. MOORE, & CO., CORNER OF YATES AND LANGLEY STREETS

## DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, FEVER, AGUE, &amp; C. CHLORODYNE.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a certain cure in Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, &c.

Dr. J. Collis Brown's Chlorodyne—Extract from the genuine boiled oil of Cholera, so that it efficacy in Cholera—So strenuously are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we only force it upon the public—We have tried it with every other medicine of its kind, and it is more remarkable, it seems at once to lesson inflammation, ease pain, reduce the swelling, restore natural circulation, and expel the disease. For the above complaints Holloway's Ointment and Pills are infinitely better.

Dr. J. Collis Brown's Chlorodyne—Caution—None genuine without the words Dr. J. Collis Brown's Chlorodyne on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming evidence of its efficacy is to be found in the following: Dr. J. Brown, 33 Great Russell street, Bloomsbury London. The immense demand enables the proprietors to reduce the price; it is now sold in bottles, 12s 6d, 2s 9d, 4s 6d and 1s.

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